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**EDUCATION
OF
THE
SCHEDULED
CASTES
(1965-66)**

A Report by
J.P. NAIK
Member-Secretary, ICSSR

**EDUCATION
OF
THE SCHEDULED CASTES**

(1965 - 66)

By

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P R E F A C E

The Indian Council of Social Science Research has decided to promote a major research programme on the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

One focus in the proposed programme is to examine the development of education and its effects among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For this purpose, ten States have been selected. The education of the Scheduled Tribes will be studied in Assam and Meghalaya, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and that of the Scheduled Castes, in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. There will be a Project Director for the study in each State and two overall co-ordinators for the programme as a whole. A common design will be prepared for all these studies by a Committee consisting of the two overall co-ordinators and the project directors of individual State studies.

As a preliminary to this Study, the Council desired that available information regarding education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be collected and presented in a brief, consolidated form. Accordingly, this booklet, and another on Scheduled Tribes, have been prepared. It is hoped that the academic community will find them of interest and use.

M.S. Gore
Chairman, ICSSR

New Delhi
15th September, 1971

EDUCATION OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES (1965-66)

Population of the Scheduled Castes: According to the Census of 1961, the population of the Scheduled Castes was 64.4 million (31.5 million women). This works out at 13.7 per cent of the total population of India.

The percentage of the Scheduled Caste population varies from State to State. The lowest percentage is in areas like Nagaland (0.0), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1.2) and Manipur (1.7). The highest percentages are in West Bengal (19.9), Punjab (20.4), Uttar Pradesh (20.9) and Himachal Pradesh (27.3). The details of the Scheduled Caste population according to the States and Union Territories is given in Table No. I, in the Appendix.

The figures of the population of the Scheduled Castes in 1965 are not available. It has, however, been assumed that the percentage of the scheduled caste population to the total in each State/Union Territory in 1965-66 was the same as in 1961.

Overall Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in all Educational Institutions: The total enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in all types of recognized educational institutions increased from 49.67 lakhs in 1960-61 to 76.90 lakhs in 1965-66. The corresponding figures for girls were 11.84 lakhs (or 23.8 per cent of the total enrolment) in 1960-61 and 21.16 lakhs (or 27.6 per cent of the total enrolment) in 1965-66. The break-up of this enrolment between the different categories of educational institutions is shown in Table No. 1.

It will be seen that the additional enrolment during this five-year period has been of the order of 27.23 lakhs. The largest increase has been in primary schools (about 16 lakhs).

The increase in middle schools has been about 6.56 lakhs, and in secondary schools about 4.24 lakhs.

Table 1—Enrolment of Scheduled Castes by Type of Institutions in 1960-61 and 1965-66

Type of Institutions	Number Enrolled			
	1960-61		1965-66	
	Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
Schools				
1. Pre-Primary	6,452	2,851	11,530	5,197
2. Primary/Junior Basic	31,96,538	8,29,147	48,00,628	13,91,252
3. Middle/Senior Basic	9,20,429	2,36,384	15,76,507	4,52,110
4. High/Higher Secondary	5,32,621	74,486	9,56,867	1,79,512
5. Vocational	*	*	18,785	4,996
6. Special	*	*	2,272	255
7. Others	*	*	2,29,536	72,997
8. Total (Schools)	46,56,040	11,42,868	75,96,125	21,06,319
9. Colleges for General Education	38,709	3,192	53,685	4,971
10. Colleges for Professional Education	2,71,949	38,306	29,851	4,532
11. Colleges for Other Education	*	*	2,642	100
12. Universities, etc.	**	**	3,811	263
13. Total (Colleges & Universities)	3,10,658	41,498	93,800	18,884
14. Grand Total	46,66,698	11,84,366	76,86,114	21,16,185

* Shown against colleges for professional education, as separate figures are not available.

** Included under colleges for general education.

*** Includes schools for vocational, special and other education also in 1960-61.

The Coefficient of Equality: The important question to be asked in this context is: is this enrolment of the Scheduled Castes in different types of educational institutions adequate and how does it compare with that of the other communities? To answer this question tentatively, the concept of 'coefficient of equality' has been evolved.

Let us assume that the Scheduled Caste population is 'A' and that the enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in educational institutions is 'B'. Let us further assume that the population of other communities is 'C' and that their enrolment is 'D'. Then the "coefficient of equality" is defined as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Proportion of Scheduled Caste enrolment to the enrolment from other communities}}{\text{Proportion of Scheduled Caste population to the population of other communities}} = \frac{\frac{B}{A}}{\frac{D}{C}} \times 100$$

If equality of educational opportunity were to be provided to Scheduled Castes, it is clear that the proportion of their enrolment in any given category of educational institutions to the enrolment of other communities should be the same as the proportion of their population to the population of other communities. In other words, the coefficient of equality, as defined above, should be 100. In practice, however, this coefficient will either be more than 100 or less than 100. If it is more than 100, we may infer that, in this particular type of education, the Scheduled Castes are ahead of the other communities. On the other hand, where the coefficient of equality is less than 100, it can be inferred that the Scheduled Castes are lagging behind the other communities.

Taking India as a whole, the percentage of the Scheduled Caste population to that of other communities is 18.7. The enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in different categories of educational institutions should therefore be 18.7 per cent of the enrolment from other communities, if equality of educational opportunity has to be provided to the Scheduled Castes. Table No. 2 will, however, show that the Scheduled Castes are

still lagging behind the other communities in every category of educational institutions and that the coefficient of equality is still much less than 100 in every case.

Table 2— Percentage Enrolment Ratio and Coefficient of Equality for Scheduled Castes in Different Categories of Institutions (1960-61 and 1965-66)

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Percentage Enrolment Ratio		Coefficient of Equality	
		1960-61	1965-66	1960-61	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools					
1.	Pre-Primary	3.8	5.9	20.3	31.6
2.	Primary/Junior Basic	14.5	15.8	77.5	84.5
3.	Middle/Senior Basic	9.9	10.8	52.9	57.8
4.	High/Higher Secondary	7.7	8.5	41.2	45.5
5.	Vocational	*	8.5	*	45.5
6.	Special	*	11.3	*	60.4
7.	Others	*	16.5	*	88.2
8.	Total (Schools)	12.1	13.1	64.7	70.1
9.	Colleges for General Education	5.4	4.9	28.9	26.2
***10.	Colleges for Professional Education	14.7	5.1	78.6	27.3
*11.	Colleges for Other Education	*	2.8	*	15.0
**12.	Universities, etc.	*			
13.	Total (Colleges and Universities)	12.1	4.9	64.7	26.2
14.	Grand Total	12.1	12.8	64.7	68.4

*Shown against Colleges for Professional Education, as separate figures are not available.

**Included under Colleges for General Education.

***Includes Schools for Vocational, Special and Other Education also.

It will be seen from Table 2 that the coefficient of equality, for India as a whole, was only 64.7 in 1960-61 and it increased only to 68.4 in 1965-66. This implies that the Scheduled Castes have still a fairly long way to go to even up with the educational development of the other communities.

Perhaps the most satisfactory position is at the primary stage where the coefficient of equality stood at 77.5 in 1960-61 and increased to 84.5 in 1965-66.

One more point which comes out from these data deserves notice. There is a sharp reduction in the coefficient of equality as one moves up the educational ladder. For instance, in 1965-66, the extent of coverage at the primary stage was 84.5. If the rates of wastage and stagnation among the Scheduled Castes were to be the same as those in the other communities, the coefficient of equality even at the middle school stage should have been 84.5. But we find that this dropped suddenly to 57.8. The implication is that the rates of wastage and stagnation among the Scheduled Castes are considerably higher than those in the other communities. The same conclusion also applied to the secondary stage where the coefficient of equality drops still further, to 45.5.

At the university stage, the coefficient of equality shows yet another drop, it being only 26.2 in Colleges of General Education and 27.3 in Colleges of Professional Education. In the universities, the coefficient of equality is still lower, 15.0. This shows that, in spite of the facilities being made available in the form of scholarships, the spread of higher education among the Scheduled Castes is still only about one-fourth of that in the other communities.

The broad conclusions that arise from these statistics may, therefore, be stated as follows:

(1) The coefficient of equality of the Scheduled Castes is only about two-thirds of that of the other communities. The

reasons for this have to be ascertained and early steps have to be taken to raise the coefficient to 100.

(2) The rates of wastage and stagnation at the primary and secondary stages are much higher for the Scheduled Castes than for the other communities. The reasons for this also need examination and necessary steps will have to be taken to reduce the existing high rates of wastage and stagnation.

(3) The number of Scheduled Caste students that go up to the university stage is still comparatively very small, the coefficient of equality being only about 26 or 27. In the universities, where students generally study at the post-graduate stage, the enrolment of the scheduled castes drops down still further. Why this happens in spite of the very liberal facilities provided by Government is another point for examination.

Coefficient of Equality according to States/Union Territories:

The picture with regard to coefficient of equality of the Scheduled Castes in all categories of educational institutions shows considerable variations from State to State. These variations, in so far as total enrolment in all categories of educational institutions is concerned, are given in Table 3.

At the first glance, it will be seen that the coefficient of equality is about 100 or more in the States of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu and in the Union Territories of Manipur, Pondicherry and Tripura. The high extent of coverage in Maharashtra needs an explanation and is probably due to the fact that while several Scheduled Caste persons have registered themselves as Neo-Buddhists at the Census, their children will continue to be classified as Scheduled Castes in the registers of the educational institutions.

The coefficient of equality is very low in the States of Jammu and Kashmir (20.7), Punjab (49.2), Himachal Pradesh (46.7), Uttar Pradesh (53.4), Bihar (57.4), Rajasthan (58.6), West

Table 3 — Percentage Enrolment Ratio and Coefficient of Equality for Scheduled Castes in all Educational Institutions in 1960-61 and 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage Enrolment Ratio		Coefficient of Equality	
		1960-61	1965-66	1960-61	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13.0	14.3	77.4	85.1
2.	Assam	10.2	9.1	125.9	112.3
3.	Bihar	10.4	10.5	56.8	57.4
4.	Gujarat	7.4	8.5	89.2	102.4
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.9	1.8	56.3	20.7
6.	Kerala	10.8	10.6	114.9	112.8
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10.2	12.4	51.5	62.6
8.	Maharashtra	11.0	10.8	171.9	168.8
9.	Mysore	8.7	9.9	56.5	64.3
10.	Orissa	13.3	18.8	50.8	71.8
11.	Punjab	11.3	12.6	44.1	49.2
12.	Rajasthan	4.9	13.6	21.1	58.6
13.	Tamil Nadu	165	18.4	91.7	102.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14.9	14.1	56.4	53.4
15.	West Bengal	19.3	16.2	72.8	61.1
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	13.2	—	76.7
17.	Delhi	7.0	8.3	47.6	56.5
18.	Himachal Pradesh	10.5	19.8	24.8	46.7
19.	Manipur	2.0	2.8	76.9	107.7
20.	Pondicherry	24.4	17.8	134.1	97.8
21.	Tripura	16.4	17.9	90.6	98.9
INDIA		12.1	12.8	64.7	68.4

N.B. : The States/Union Territories for which information is not available have not been included.

Bengal (61.1), Madhya Pradesh (62.3), and Mysore (64.3). Obviously, special efforts are needed in these States to promote education among the Scheduled Castes. It is rather surprising that the coefficient of equality in the Union Territory of Delhi should be as low as (59.4). The matter needs investigation.

It will also be seen from Table 3 that the coefficient of equality has decreased, during the period under review, in Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Pondicherry, whereas it has remained constant in Bihar. This is also not a happy sign.

Analysis of the Position in Different States/Union Territories in important Categories of Educational Institutions

We shall now turn to the discussion of the present status of the education of Scheduled Castes in each important category of educational institutions in the different States and Union Territories.

Pre-Primary Schools: The present position regarding enrolment of Scheduled Castes in pre-primary schools recognised by the Education Departments in different States and Union Territories and the extent of coverage is given in Table No. 4.

At present, pre-primary education is inadequately developed. Most of the pre-primary schools, recognised by the State Education Departments, are private, and fee-supported. They are also mostly urban and availed of by the more well-to-do sections of the society. Under these circumstances, it is obvious that the children of the Scheduled Castes would not be adequately enrolled, and, as the statistics show, the coefficient of equality has been very low at the pre-primary stage—20.3 in 1960-61 and 31.6 in 1965-66 in India as a whole. Variations according to States are given in Table 4.

Table 4 — Statewise Percentage Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Castes to Other Communities and Coefficient of Equality for Scheduled Castes in Pre-Primary Schools in 1960-61 and 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage Enrolment Ratio		Coefficient of Equality	
		1960-61	1965-66	1960-61	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5.1	8.1	30.4	48.2
2.	Assam	0.4	2.9	4.9	35.8
3.	Bihar	3.4	1.5	18.6	8.2
4.	Gujarat	1.3	3.3	15.7	39.8
5.	Kerala	6.9	5.7	73.4	60.6
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0.6	4.8	3.0	24.2
7.	Maharashtra	7.1	3.6	110.9	56.3
8.	Mysore	3.9	5.1	25.3	33.1
9.	Punjab	0.8	0.9	3.1	3.5
10.	Rajasthan	—	21.1	—	90.9
11.	Tamil Nadu	5.7	17.7	31.7	98.3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	0.5	1.6	1.9	6.1
13.	West Bengal	3.4	7.5	12.8	28.3
14.	Delhi	—	1.2	—	8.2
15.	Himachal Pradesh	—	4.1	—	9.7
16.	Pondicherry	20.3	19.6	111.5	107.7
17.	Tripura	24.7	33.2	136.5	183.4
INDIA		3.8	5.9	20.3	31.6

N.B. : (1) The States and Union Territories for which data was not available have not been mentioned in the Table.

(2) The Table does not also include data about Balwadis, etc., conducted by the Department of Social Welfare.

Primary Education (Classes I-V) : The position regarding the enrolment of the Scheduled Castes in primary schools (Classes I-V) varies from State to State and is given in Table No. 5.

Table 5 — Statewise Percentage Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Castes to Other Communities and Coefficient of Equality for Scheduled Castes in Primary Schools in 1960-61 and 1965-66.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage Enrolment Ratio		Coefficient of Equality	
		1960-61	1965-66	1960-61	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.3	16.8	85.1	100.0
2.	Assam	11.3	10.3	139.5	127.2
3.	Bihar	12.1	12.9	66.1	70.5
4.	Gujarat	7.5	9.5	90.4	114.5
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.4	2.6	27.6	29.9
6.	Kerala	12.3	12.0	130.9	127.7
7.	Madhya Pradesh	11.9	15.1	60.1	76.3
8.	Maharashtra	12.0	11.3	187.5	176.6
9.	Mysore	11.9	13.5	77.3	87.7
10.	Orissa	15.3	22.3	58.4	85.1*
11.	Punjab	14.0	15.8	54.7	61.7
12.	Rajasthan	4.7	19.5	20.3	84.1
13.	Tamil Nadu	20.6	21.7	114.4	120.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	16.7	15.6	62.3	59.1
15.	West Bengal	22.1	19.8	83.4	74.7
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	34.1	—	198.3
17.	Delhi	11.3	15.2	76.9	103.4
18.	Himachal Pradesh	9.3	23.7	21.9	55.9
19.	Manipur	2.2	3.6	84.6	138.5
20.	Pondicherry	33.2	24.9	182.4	136.8
21.	Tripura	16.1	18.6	89.0	102.8
	INDIA	14.5	15.8	77.5	84.5

*Figures relate to 1959-60 instead of 1960-61.

N.B. : The States/Union Territories from which data were not available have not been included.

It will be seen from Table No. 5 that the enrolment of Scheduled Castes may be said to be satisfactory in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra (the high coefficient is due, as stated earlier, on account of the neo-Buddhists), Orissa and Tamil Nadu. It is, however, far from happy in several States. For instance, the coefficient of equality in Jammu & Kashmir (29.9), Uttar Pradesh (59.1), Punjab (61.7), Bihar (70.5), West Bengal (74.7) and Madhya Pradesh (76.3) is below the national average. Some special efforts are obviously needed in these States.

Middle School Education (Classes VI-VIII) : The position relating to the enrolment of the Scheduled Castes in Middle Schools (Classes VI-VIII) is given in Table No. 6. The overall picture is similar to that in Table No. 5, subject to the general observation that the enrolment and consequently the coefficient of equality, at the middle school stage, is much less than at the primary stage. This, as stated earlier, is due to the fact that the wastage rates among the Scheduled Castes are higher than those for other communities. It will also be seen that the coefficient of equality is far from satisfactory in Jammu & Kashmir (18.4), Orissa (33.6), Punjab (40.6), Rajasthan (42.2), Uttar Pradesh (45.8) and Bihar (49.2).

Secondary Education : The percentage of enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in secondary schools to enrolment from other communities as well as the coefficient of equality in 1960-61 and 1965-66 arranged according to States/Union Territories, are given in Table No. 7. It will be seen therefrom that the percentage of enrolment of the Scheduled Caste students to enrolment from other communities was 7.7 in 1960-61 and that it increased to 8.5 in 1965-66. The coefficient of equality also increased from 41.2 in 1960-61 to 45.5 in 1965-66. Generally, there has been an increase in the coefficient of equality except in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi. The sharp fall in the extent of coverage in Jammu

& Kashmir is probably due to some statistical error, but that in the other States needs careful examination. The causes for this decline will have to be ascertained and the necessary remedial steps taken.

Table 6 — Statewise Percentage Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Castes to other Communities and Coefficient of Equality for Scheduled Castes in Middle Schools in 1960-61 and 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage Enrolment Ratio		Coefficient of Equality	
		1960-61	1965-66	1960-61	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.2	10.3	60.7	61.3
2.	Assam	8.0	8.9	98.8	109.9
3.	Bihar	8.9	9.0	48.6	49.2
4.	Gujarat	7.9	9.5	95.2	114.5
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.1	1.6	24.1	18.4
6.	Kerala	9.3	10.3	98.9	109.6
7.	Madhya Pradesh	9.4	10.7	47.5	54.0
8.	Maharashtra	11.6	10.0	181.3	156.3
9.	Mysore	6.7	9.1	43.5	59.1
10.	Orissa	8.9	8.8	34.0	33.6*
11.	Punjab	10.2	10.4	39.8	40.6
12.	Rajasthan	3.7	9.8	15.9	42.2
13.	Tamil Nadu	13.2	18.0	73.3	100.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	13.9	12.1	52.7	45.8
15.	West Bengal	14.4	16.2	54.3	61.1
16.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	—	11.0	—	64.0
17.	Delhi	7.7	9.6	52.4	65.3
18.	Himachal Pradesh	10.3	21.8	24.3	51.4
19.	Manipur	1.4	1.8	53.8	69.2
20.	Pondicherry	19.3	17.5	106.0	96.2
21.	Tripura	13.1	14.2	72.4	78.5
INDIA		9.9	10.8	52.9	57.8

*Figures relate to 1959-60 instead of 1960-61.

N.B. : States/Union Territories for which data was not available have not been included.

Table 7 — Statewise percentage enrolment ratio of Scheduled Castes to other communities and coefficient of equality for Scheduled Castes in High/Higher Secondary Schools in 1960-61 and 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Percentage Enrolment Ratio		Coefficient of Equality	
		1960-61	1965-66	1960-61	1965-66
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9.0	9.6	53.6	57.1
2.	Assam	8.2	7.5	101.2	92.6
3.	Bihar	6.7	6.4	36.6	35.0
4.	Gujarat	4.1	5.6	49.4	67.5
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	11.2	1.1	128.7	12.6
6.	Kerala	8.3	9.4	88.3	100.0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4.5	7.3	22.7	36.9
8.	Maharashtra	8.0	9.5	125.0	148.4
9.	Mysore	5.6	5.4	36.4	35.1
10.	Orissa	4.5	6.7	17.2	63.7*
11.	Punjab	9.3	10.0	36.3	39.1
12.	Rajasthan	3.3	6.8	14.2	29.3
13.	Tamil Nadu	8.9	12.7	49.4	70.6
14.	Uttar Pradesh	10.6	9.4	40.2	35.6
15.	West Bengal	6.7	7.2	25.3	27.2
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	7.0	—	40.7
17.	Delhi	3.9	3.7	26.5	25.2
18.	Himachal Pradesh	13.9	15.4	32.8	36.3
19.	Manipur	1.5	1.7	57.7	65.4
20.	Pondicherry	20.3	9.5	111.5	52.2
21.	Tripura	4.6	8.0	25.4	44.2
INDIA		7.7	8.5	41.2	45.5

*Figures relate to 1959-60 instead of 1960-61.

N.B. : States/Union Territories for which data was not available have not been included.

An important point arises in this context, especially because there is a steep drop from the coefficient of equality at the middle schools stage to that at the secondary stage: who goes in for secondary education? Is it the brighter boys that get this chance or do many of them get eliminated on account of economic factors? Secondly, in what type of institutions do the Scheduled Caste students get admission? Do they get adequate representation in good schools or not? There is an apprehension that, in the present situation, when planned efforts by the State are not made for placement of students, it is likely that several talented Scheduled Caste students are not in a position to proceed to secondary education and that many of them have to get enrolled in the weaker and more poorly equipped schools. This affects their career and is probably one of the reasons why the quality of secondary education among the Scheduled Castes does not improve. These matters will have to be carefully examined.

Connected with this stage is the problem of hostels. A large number of Scheduled Caste students admitted to hostels are studying at the secondary stage. Their performance in schools is thus intimately connected with the management of these hostels. In a hostel which is properly conducted and where individual attention is provided to students, it is possible to get much better results than in another where these essential factors are not adequately attended to. An examination of the working of the Scheduled Caste hostels, especially from the point of view of the individual care they take of their inmates, is, therefore, an important problem.

There is one more question to be examined at this stage. Many of the Scheduled Caste students who enter secondary schools have had their earlier education in weak primary schools. They are not, therefore, as properly equipped for secondary education as the average secondary school entrant: and it therefore becomes necessary to provide some individual attention to these students in the secondary schools to which

they are admitted if their performance at the secondary stage is to improve. In some schools, such provision of individual attention is done from a sense of social responsibility; but it is feared that many schools do not take the necessary steps in this regard. It is, therefore, necessary to find out to what extent the Scheduled Caste students admitted to secondary schools get that individual attention which they need and to suggest concrete measures under which this could be made available to all the students.

Vocational Education : Details of enrolment in vocational schools of different categories are available, separately for each category, for 1965-66 only. These have been given in Table VII in the Appendix. It will be seen therefrom that the total enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in all vocational schools in 1965-66 was 18,785. Of this, the largest number (9,050) was enrolled in technical schools. Next came Teacher Training Institutions with an enrolment of 6,802, followed by commercial institutions with an enrolment of 1,425. Industrial institutions had an enrolment of 601 and agricultural institutions of 531. The least enrolments were registered in nursing, midwifery and compoundary (163) and miscellaneous vocations (213). The need to emphasize increasing enrolments in the para-medical courses is obvious.

Taking all categories of vocational schools, it is seen that the enrolment of scheduled caste students was only 8.5 per cent of the enrolment from other communities which give coefficient of equality of 45.5 per cent only. The details of this coverage, according to States/Union Territories, is given in Table 8. It is necessary to investigate the causes that impede adequate enrolment of the Scheduled Caste students in technical/vocational institutions and to adopt appropriate remedies.

Special Schools : The Special Schools generally include institutions meant for physically and mentally handicapped children and reformatories. Separate information regarding the

enrolment of Scheduled Caste children in these schools is available for 1965-66 only. The total enrolment in the country as a whole was 2,272 (of which 295 were girls) which forms 11.3 per cent of the enrolment from other communities and gives a coefficient of equality of 60.4.

Other Schools : This group of educational institutions includes adult education classes, institutions for oriental studies and other miscellaneous institutions. Taking the country as a whole, the enrolment of scheduled castes in these institutions

Table 8 — Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Vocational Technical Schools in 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Total Enrolment	Girls	Percentage Enrolment Ratio	Coefficient of Equality
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,879	1,458	41.8	248.8
2.	Assam	504	125	6.9	85.2
3.	Bihar	134	22	7.0	38.3
4.	Gujarat	2,500	731	7.4	89.2
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	47	4	11.7	134.5
6.	Kerala	789	185	9.3	98.9
7.	Madhya Pradesh	79	16	2.4	12.1
8.	Maharashtra	3,159	787	7.9	123.4
9.	Mysore	1,473	317	3.8	24.7
10.	Orissa	727	69	7.3	27.9
11.	Punjab	1,867	98	12.1	47.3
12.	Rajasthan	6	3	1.2	5.2
13.	Tamil Nadu	1,093	160	10.3	57.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	2,178	457	10.4	39.4
15.	West Bengal	873	508	5.5	20.8
16.	Delhi	401	24	32.0	217.7
17.	Manipur	5	—	0.3	11.5
18.	Pondicherry	22	12	10.9	59.9
19.	Tripura	45	20	7.7	42.5
INDIA		18,785	4,996	8.5	45.5

was 2,29,536. But the bulk of this enrolment was in two States—Maharashtra (1,19,032) and West Bengal (56,244). The bulk of the enrolment in Maharashtra was in adult education classes (1,19,022) and the same is true of West Bengal (56,048). Table 9 shows the total enrolment from other communities and the coefficient of equality in different States & Union Territories.

Table 9— Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Schools for Other Education in 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment	Percentage Enrolment Ratio	Coefficient of Equality
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6,502	34.0	202.4
2.	Assam	5,821	5.8	71.6
3.	Bihar	3,075	4.3	23.5
4.	Gujarat	7,131	11.0	132.5
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2,212	9.6	48.5
6.	Maharashtra	1,19,032	18.2	284.4
7.	Mysore	9,957	18.8	122.1
8.	Orissa	9,300	34.9	133.2
9.	Punjab	1,315	21.3	83.2
10.	Rajasthan	572	0.4	1.7
11.	Tamil Nadu	1,795	31.8	176.7
12.	Uttar Pradesh	473	28.4	107.6
13.	West Bengal	56,244	28.3	144.5
14.	Delhi	98	0.3	2.0
15.	Himachal Pradesh	2,032	13.6	32.1
16.	Manipur	175	5.3	203.8
17.	Pondicherry	923	86.7	476.4
18.	Tripura	2,879	38.0	209.9
INDIA		2,29,536	16.5	88.2

Class-wise Enrolments : The school stage is generally divided into 12 classes. The percentage of the enrolment of the students of the Scheduled Castes in each of these 12 classes to the enrolment from other communities in the same class and the coefficient of equality are shown in Table 10.

Table 10—Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Classes I—X (1965-66)

Classes	Enrolment	Percentage Enrolment Ratio	Coefficient of Equality
Pre-Primary	11,678	4.8	25.7
I	22,80,420	14.7	78.6
II	13,45,246	15.1	80.7
III	10,17,159	14.2	75.9
IV	7,46,695	12.7	67.9
V	5,48,870	11.8	63.1
VI	4,01,018	10.9	58.3
VII	3,18,485	10.5	56.1
VIII	2,59,352	10.1	54.0
IX	1,89,450	9.4	50.3
X	1,44,133	8.6	46.0
XI	58,241	7.5	40.1
XII	4,454	6.1	32.6
Total	73,25,201	13.0	69.5

It will be seen that the coefficient of equality is highest in Class II (80.7). But it begins to drop thereafter because the rates of wastage and stagnation are higher for the Scheduled Castes than for the community as a whole. At the end of Class V, where lower primary stage is completed, the coefficient of equality has already dropped down to 63.1. By the end of Class

VII, where the middle school stage is completed, it drops down further to 56.1; and at the end of class XII, when the secondary stage comes to an end, it drops down still further to 32.6.

Universities and Colleges of General Education : The total enrolment of Scheduled Castes in universities was 3,811 and in colleges of general education, 53,685 thus making a total enrolment of 57,496 in 1965-66 as against 38,709 in 1960-61.

There are two main questions that arise in this context. The first is the determination of reasons which keep the coefficient of equality at this stage so low in spite of the fact that almost every student of the Scheduled Caste is given a scholarship if he were to attend a university or a college. The second is still more serious and refers to the fact that the coefficient of equality at this stage seems to be decreasing rather than increasing. Both these problems will have to be probed in depth.

The general issues raised at the secondary stage have a relevance at the university stage also. For instance, it will be necessary to study why there is a steep drop in the coefficient of equality from the secondary to the university stage. The type of students who are transferred to the university stage and those who drop out will also have to be studied to determine whether it is the more intelligent or the less intelligent group that gets kept out. Equally important are the problems relating to admissions of Scheduled Caste students to good institutions and the provision of individual guidance to them. In addition, it is also necessary to ascertain the difficulties Scheduled Caste students in higher education have to face and why a large proportion of them seem to deteriorate in achievement at the university stage.

The Total Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in the Universities and Colleges of General Education : The percentage of this enrolment to total enrolment in these institutions and the extent of coverage is given in Table 11.

Table 11—Enrolment of Scheduled Caste in Universities or Colleges of General Education (1965-66)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Enrolment	Percentage Enrolment Ratio	Coefficient of Equality
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,515	5.8	34.5
2.	Assam	1,840	5.4	66.7
3.	Bihar	3,836	3.9	21.3
4.	Gujarat	1,879	3.0	36.1
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	118	1.0	11.5
6.	Kerala	4,593	4.7	50.0
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,885	3.9	19.7
8.	Maharashtra	11,113	8.7	135.9
9.	Mysore	1,696	3.1	20.1
10.	Orissa	488	2.1	8.0
11.	Punjab	3,007	4.2	16.4
12.	Rajasthan	1,137	2.9	12.5
13.	Tamil Nadu	4,244	5.3	29.4
14.	Uttar Pradesh	6,241	4.5	17.0
15.	West Bengal	9,970	6.4	24.2
16.	Delhi	717	2.2	15.0
17.	Himachal Pradesh	69	3.6	8.5
18.	Manipur	36	0.7	26.9
19.	Pondicherry	5	0.3	1.6
20.	Tripura	107	4.6	25.4
India		57,496	4.9	26.2

Colleges of Professional Education : The enrolment of Scheduled Caste students in colleges of professional education in 1965-66 was 29,851. Of this, the largest number were in Teacher Training Institutions (11,004). Next in order came institutions of Engineering and Technology (9,659) which were

followed by Commerce Colleges (3,476) and Medical Colleges (2,658). Law had enrolled 1,139 students and Agriculture 956. The details of enrolments according to States are given in Table VIII in the Appendix.

Table 12 shows the extent of coverage in different types of professional education in 1965-66.

Table 12—Enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students in Professional Higher Education (1965-66) by Stages

Sl. No.	Type of Education	Enrolment	Percentage Enrolment Ratio	Coefficient of Equality
1.	Agriculture	1,297	3.9	20.9
2.	Commerce	6,576	4.3	23.0
3.	Engineering and Technology	8,086	3.7	19.8
4.	Fine Arts	267	2.6	13.9
5.	Law	1,399	4.1	21.9
6.	Medicine (a) Allopathy	2,375	4.1	21.9
	(b) Others	332	2.7	14.4
7.	Veterinary Science	199	2.9	15.5
8.	Physical Education	112	3.4	18.2
9.	Social Work/Social Science	118	5.7	30.5
10.	Teacher Training	10,300	6.9	36.9
11.	Others	739	4.9	26.2
Total		31,800	4.5	24.1

Scheduled Caste Teachers : Precise data about Scheduled Caste Teachers is not readily available. On the whole, however, there is a general view that the recruitment of Scheduled Caste teachers falls short of the proportional quotas laid down and

that the discrepancy between the quotas prescribed and the actual numbers recruited increases as one goes up the educational ladder. There are also no studies about the difficulties and problems which the Scheduled Caste teachers at different stages—primary, secondary, university—have to face in social life, in educational institutions, in recruitment and in their services. These problems need studies in depth.

Some Problems for Research and Further Studies: The preceding discussion has shown that the Scheduled Castes have still a long way to go to reach equality with the community as a whole. In order to understand the problems that have impeded their progress in the past and also to devise measures which will accelerate their progress in the future, it is necessary to study the several problems which have been indicated already. However, they may be summed up, for convenience of reference, as follows:

(1) Why is the extent of coverage of the Scheduled Castes still low? Why is this coverage especially low in States like Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh?

(2) What are the special problems which the Scheduled Caste students have to face at the primary stage? How can their enrolment at this stage be increased?

(3) Why is it that the rates of wastage and stagnation at the school stage are higher in the Scheduled Castes than in the community as a whole? What measures can be taken to reduce them?

(4) Who are the Scheduled Caste students that are transferred from the primary to the secondary stage?

(5) What difficulties are faced by them at this stage?

(6) Who are the Scheduled Caste students that are transferred from secondary to the university stage?

(7) What are the difficulties experienced by Scheduled Caste students in getting admission to good secondary schools, good colleges and universities in the country? How can these difficulties be minimised?

(8) Do Scheduled Caste students, admitted to secondary schools, colleges and universities, get enough personal attention and personal guidance necessary for them? If not, what arrangements can be made for this purpose?

(9) How is the programme of scholarships to Scheduled Caste students at the university stage operating in practice? What are the practical difficulties experienced by the Scheduled Caste students in this regard and how can they be overcome?

(10) How are the hostels for Scheduled Caste students at the secondary and university stages being managed at present? How can their management be improved? What measures can be adopted to secure increased accommodation for Scheduled Caste students in the general hostels?

(11) What are the difficulties faced by Scheduled Caste students in getting admission to vocational and technical schools and colleges of professional education? How can these difficulties be minimised?

(12) What are the problems faced by Scheduled Caste teachers of various categories in urban and rural areas, in social life, in educational institutions, in recruitment and in the services? How can these be removed?

A comprehensive programme for a study of these problems on a national basis is now being developed in the Indian Council of Social Science Research.

APPENDIX

Statistical Table

Table I

Population of Scheduled Castes in 1960

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Population of Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Caste Population as percentage of population of other communities.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49,73,616	16.8
2.	Assam	7,32,756	8.1
3.	Bihar	65,36,875	18.3
4.	Gujarat	13,67,255	8.3
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	2,84,131	8.7
6.	Kerala	14,34,817	9.4
7.	Madhya Pradesh	42,53,024	19.8
8.	Maharashtra	22,26,914	6.4
9.	Mysore	31,17,232	15.4
10.	Nagaland	126	0.5
11.	Orissa	27,63,858	26.2
12.	Punjab	41,39,106	25.6
13.	Rajasthan	33,59,640	23.2
14.	Tamil Nadu	60,67,327	18.0
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1,53,99,881	26.4
16.	West Bengal	68,90,134	26.5
17.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	985	17.2
18.	Delhi	3,41,555	14.7
19.	Himachal Pradesh	3,69,916	42.4
20.	Manipur	13,376	2.6
21.	Pondicherry	56,845	18.2
22.	Tripura	1,19,725	18.1
INDIA		6,44,49,476	18.7

TABLE II

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Educational Institutions of All Categories in 1960-61 and 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1960-61		1965-66	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14,21,639	1,45,861	6,03,635	2,22,854
2.	Assam	1,12,692	37,904	1,43,339	48,156
3.	Bihar	3,90,735	52,157	4,69,509	53,951
4.	Gujarat	1,80,725	50,467	2,82,092	82,564
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	14,781	2,398	7,982	1,219
6.	Kerala	3,24,061	1,39,995	4,06,335	1,81,206
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,14,296	29,317	3,73,249	61,153
8.	Maharashtra	5,43,550	1,52,195	7,68,273	2,42,202
9.	Mysore	2,29,265	69,551	3,81,555	1,37,746
10.	Orissa	1,78,434	36,698	2,99,243	81,947
11.	Punjab	2,18,586	28,686	3,77,013	83,661
12.	Rajasthan	70,113	6,224	2,60,785	27,785
13.	Tamil Nadu	6,26,833	2,07,608	9,74,375	3,59,582
14.	Uttar Pradesh	7,33,323	60,861	14,36,618	2,96,544
15.	West Bengal	6,39,060	1,49,350	7,67,196	1,99,041
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	N.A.	226	776
17.	Delhi	31,876	5,196	58,650	14,079
18.	Himachal Pradesh	10,369	1,450	34,372	7,941
19.	Manipur	2,241	828	3,965	1,575
20.	Pondicherry	9,025	3,000	10,909	3,763
21.	Tripura	15,094	4,620	26,364	8,961
INDIA		49,66,698	11,84,366	76,86,114	21,16,185

TABLE III

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Pre-Primary Schools
in 1960-61 and 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1960-61		1965-66	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	323	125	383	199
2.	Assam	22	7	35	12
3.	Bihar	41	43	43	13
4.	Gujarat	615	243	1,480	603
5.	Kerala	88	48	484	246
6.	Madhya Pradesh	73	34	743	289
7.	Maharashtra	2,254	1,009	1,082	493
8.	Mysore	506	224	1,725	729
9.	Punjab	11	4	4	2
10.	Rajasthan	—	—	242	107
11.	Tamil Nadu	183	75	537	229
12.	Uttar Pradesh	45	17	303	90
13.	West Bengal	239	99	641	271
14.	Delhi	—	—	32	13
15.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	18	6
16.	Pondicherry	354	157	397	215
17.	Tripura	1,698	786	3,381	1,680
INDIA		6,452	2,871	11,530	5,197

TABLE IV

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Primary/Junior Basic Schools
in 1960-61 and 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1960-61		1965-66	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,28,119	1,23,541	4,45,414	1,78,599
2.	Assam	80,947	30,296	94,799	35,074
3.	Bihar	2,66,396	42,948	3,18,232	40,280
4.	Gujarat	43,370	15,227	65,889	22,279
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,488	486	4,329	600
6.	Kerala	1,96,212	90,166	2,02,570	92,046
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,57,087	23,400	2,59,765	49,124
8.	Maharashtra	1,78,086	57,000	1,98,616	66,488
9.	Mysore	1,34,326	42,095	1,62,871	66,863
10.	Orissa	1,60,919	35,360	2,60,800	77,024
11.	Punjab	1,22,004	21,619	2,20,628	56,895
12.	Rajasthan	38,659	4,131	1,98,820	23,369
13.	Tamil Nadu	4,24,175	1,50,146	5,41,607	2,14,877
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5,65,822	62,256	11,82,711	2,78,105
15.	West Bengal	4,59,803	1,31,486	5,69,634	1,66,371
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	70	33
17.	Delhi	19,104	3,494	32,239	10,229
18.	Himachal Pradesh	4,118	859	18,553	4,611
19.	Manipur	1,612	667	2,877	1,288
20.	Pondicherry	3,727	1,243	4,053	1,442
21.	Tripura	8,555	2,721	15,951	5,575
INDIA		31,96,529	8,39,141	48,00,628	13,91,252

TABLE V

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Middle/Senior Basic Schools
in 1960-61 and 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1960-61		1965-66	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32,325	9,868	56,365	19,066
2.	Assam	12,537	4,050	19,075	5,881
3.	Bihar	61,423	5,982	1,01,741	11,864
4.	Gujarat	1,04,234	29,783	1,71,098	50,731
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,346	260	1,882	381
6.	Kerala	65,235	27,641	1,06,479	47,354
7.	Madhya Pradesh	39,446	4,216	73,716	8,703
8.	Maharashtra	2,48,196	72,649	3,08,264	96,592
9.	Mysore	73,305	24,159	1,75,610	63,561
10.	Orissa	7,886	766	16,036	1,992
11.	Punjab	29,297	3,303	52,102	12,059
12.	Rajasthan	11,248	803	39,397	3,299
13.	Tamil Nadu	1,29,027	41,713	2,83,306	1,05,306
14.	Uttar Pradesh	67,197	5,139	1,05,993	10,732
15.	West Bengal	27,490	3,534	37,781	8,042
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	138	43
17.	Delhi	4,629	1,016	15,068	3,154
18.	Himachal Pradesh	2,012	245	6,239	1,233
19.	Manipur	259	49	408	157
20.	Pondicherry	2,420	935	3,837	1,403
21.	Tripura	1,107	273	1,827	492
INDIA		9,20,619	2,36,384	15,76,507	4,52,110

TABLE VI

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Secondary Schools
in 1960-61 & 1965-66

S. No.	State/Union Territory	1960-61		1965-66	
		Total	Girls	Total	Girls
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45,244	10,446	84,696	21,683
2.	Assam	15,119	2,938	20,838	4,783
3.	Bihar	31,570	871	40,675	1,249
4.	Gujarat	13,997	1,366	31,168	5,786
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	9,163	1,623	1,553	217
6.	Kerala	52,586	19,785	89,752	39,431
7.	Madhya Pradesh	11,607	1,320	32,585	2,658
8.	Maharashtra	60,136	7,237	1,23,179	23,171
9.	Mysore	13,479	2,450	25,896	4,539
10.	Orissa	4,182	207	11,633	702
11.	Punjab	63,107	3,572	96,702	13,710
12.	Rajasthan	6,336	176	18,693	599
13.	Tamil Nadu	56,115	12,937	1,36,013	36,809
14.	Uttar Pradesh	87,595	3,054	1,33,454	6,670
15.	West Bengal	47,974	4,441	88,881	14,826
16.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	18	—
17.	Delhi	7,455	654	9,480	554
18.	Himachal Pradesh	4,197	344	7,331	1,344
19.	Manipur	273	106	459	88
20.	Pondicherry	1,823	590	1,632	510
21.	Tripura	663	69	2,145	349
INDIA		5,32,621	74,186	9,56,867	1,79,512

TABLE VII

Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Different Types of Vocational/Technical Schools in 1965-66

S. No.	State/ Union Territory	Teacher Training	Agriculture	Commerce	Nursing, Mid- wifery and Compounding	Technical	Music and Fine Arts	Others	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	352	—	—	—	2,418	109	—	2,879
2.	Assam	192	9	179	7	53	64	—	504
3.	Bihar	—	—	—	1	135	2	—	138
4.	Gujarat	1,544	46	245	27	585	43	10	2,500
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	47
6.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	744	45	—	789
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	8	71	—	—	79
8.	Maharashtra	2,322	394	—	69	110	151	113	3,159
9.	Mysore	47	3	976	10	365	39	33	1,473
10.	Orissa	463	50	—	37	136	16	25	727
11.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	1,867	—	—	1,867
12.	Rajasthan	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	6
13.	Tamil Nadu	—	28	—	—	1,065	—	—	1,093
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1,803	—	—	—	288	87	—	2,178
15.	West Bengal	44	—	—	—	760	42	27	873
16.	Delhi	—	—	25	—	376	—	—	401
17.	Manipur	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
18.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	17	—	5	22
19.	Tripura	—	1	—	4	40	—	—	45
INDIA		6,775	531	1,425	163	9,077	601	213	18,785

TABLE VIII — Enrolment of Scheduled Castes in Colleges of Professional Education (1965-66)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Agriculture	Commerce	Engineering & Technology	Teacher Training	Law	Medicine		Nursing & Midwifery	Others	Total
							Allopathic	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Andhra Pradesh		132	20	1,103	1,746	76	606	16	8	77	3,783
2. Assam		—	27	127	2	168	56	—	—	25	405
3. Bihar		61	30	533	914	145	10	2	—	35	1,730
4. Gujarat		11	188	284	26	134	36	12	—	32	723
5. Jammu & Kashmir		10	3	15	—	—	6	4	—	—	38
6. Kerala		4	—	254	1,095	46	96	40	—	12	1,547
7. Madhya Pradesh		32	65	500	515	31	47	15	—	35	1,240
8. Maharashtra		170	1,515	686	257	291	176	117	114	148	3,474
9. Mysore		65	78	1,019	361	69	447	2	25	8	2,074
10. Orissa		31	—	88	77	8	18	—	—	30	256
11. Punjab		36	4	445	706	—	51	5	17	53	1,317
12. Rajasthan		33	58	255	268	—	67	2	41	14	1,438
13. Tamil Nadu		110	—	597	3,499	33	513	7	—	100	4,859

TABLE VIII—(Contd.)

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Agriculture	Commerce	Engineering & Technology	Teacher Training	Law	Medicine		Nursing & Midwifery	Others	Total
							Allopathic	Others			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Uttar Pradesh	258	—	2,228	436	48	34	69	—	76	3,149
15.	West Bengal	3	1,488	1,023	317	90	109	32	25	62	3,149
16.	Delhi	—	—	395	29	—	36	4	1	3	468
17.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	88	41	—	—	—	—	—	130
18.	Manipur	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
19.	Pondicherry	—	—	1	—	—	23	—	13	—	37
20.	Tripura	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	1	29
INDIA		956	3,476	9,659	11,004	1,139	2,331	327	244	711	29,851